

THE COMMONWEALTH.

The Washington Monument, erected by the State of Virginia on the Capitol Square at Richmond, which is crowned by Crawford's Bronze Equestrian Statue of the Father of his Country, has now around it, and on the base of the monument, the statues of George Mason, Patrick Henry, and Thomas Jefferson—three of Virginia's most illustrious sons. The Legislature of Virginia has ordered also a statue of Gen. Andrew Lewis to be placed with those already erected. We clip the following, in relation to General Lewis' history, from the Richmond *Daily Dispatch*:

The Washington Monument—Gen. Andrew Lewis.

We transferred to our columns a short time ago a paragraph from Rome correspondent of the Richmond *Enquirer*, giving a description of the progress which Mr. Rogers, the distinguished sculptor, is making with the remaining statues. The figures are all spoken of as admirable; that of Gen. Lewis, especially, excites great admiration. A sketch of the life of this distinguished person may not be without interest.

Gen. Andrew Lewis resided on the Roanoke, in Botetourt county. His father was John Lewis, a native and citizen of Ireland, descended from a Huguenot family who took refuge in that country from France. His rank was that of an Esquire, and he inherited a considerable property which he increased by industry and frugality. He married Margaret Lynn, daughter of the laird of Loch Lynn, who was the descendant of the chieftains of the once powerful clan in the Scottish Highlands. By this marriage he had four sons, three of them, Thomas, Andrew and William, born in Ireland, and Charles born a few months after the settlement of the family in Virginia. The settlement of John Lewis was a few miles below the site of the town of Staunton, on the stream which still bears his name. Patents are still extant, by which the king granted to him a large portion of the fair domain of Western Virginia.

It may be doubted whether the annals of any war furnish a parallel to the cool and desperate courage and skillless activity on the part of the whites, and the ferocious, cunning, and barbarity on the part of the Indians, which followed the settlement of the whites in Western Virginia.

In this long and bloody struggle, the four sons of John Lewis, who had himself become stricken in years, were the acknowledged leaders. The despotic courage and physical energy of the father had descended to each and all of that heroic family. During the whole of the Indian war, Charles Lewis, the youngest son of John, is said never to have spent one month at a time out of active and arduous service. There are few families among the descendants of the border riflemen of Virginia, where his name and deeds are not as familiar as household words. During this war, an attack was made upon the settlement of Fort Lewis, at a time when the whole force was out on active duty. The fort was occupied only by John Lewis, then very old and infirm, his wife, and two young women, who were so much alarmed that they secreted themselves from their sons upon the ground floor of the fort. John Lewis, however, opened a port hole where he stationed himself, firing at the savages, while Margaret reloaded the guns. In this manner he sustained a siege of six hours, during which he killed upwards of a score of savages, when he was relieved by the appearance of his party. The havoc wrought by Andrew, Charles, and the rest of the Lewis family, among the Indians, is amusingly illustrated by an anecdote related in "Howe's Historical Collections of Virginia," to which we are indebted for these facts. The white, or wild clover is of indigenous growth; the red was introduced by John Lewis, and it was currently reported by their prophets, and believed by the Indians generally, that the blood of the red men slain by the Lewis family and their followers had dyed the trifoliate to its sanguine hue. Another anecdote is given by the same authority, showing in the succeeding generation an example of heroism and self-devotion which was never surpassed in Roman days. When the British force under Tarleton drove the Legislature from Charlottesville to Staunton, volunteers were called for to prevent the passage of the British through the mountain at Rockfish Gap. The elder sons of Wm. Lewis, (third son of John, who then resided at the old fort so signalized by its gallant defense by his father and mother,) were absent with the Northern army. Three sons, however, were at home, whose ages were 17, 15 and 13 years. Their mother called them to her and bade them fly to the defense of their native land. "Go, my children," said she, "I spare not my youngest, my fair-haired boy, the comfort of my declining years. I devote you all to my country. Keep back the foot of the invader from the soil of Augusta or see my face no more." When this incident was related to Washington shortly after its occurrence, he enthusiastically exclaimed: "Leave me but a banner to plant upon the mountains of Augusta, and I will rally around me the men who will lift our bleeding country from the dust, and set her free."

Of all the gallant sons of John Lewis, the most distinguished was Gen. Andrew Lewis, whose statue is about to be placed on the Washington Monument. From a certain native reserve of character, he was not, perhaps, as popular as Charles, who was as distinguished for bonhomie as for courage, but he combined the qualities of wisdom, moderation, and sound judgment, with the most indomitable valor, to an extent not surpassed by any man of his day, unless Gen. Washington be an exception. Indeed, such was Washington's own opinion of his extraordinary military skill and personal courage that when Washington was commissioned as Commander in Chief, he expressed a wish that the appointment had been given to Gen. Lewis. In intrepidity of soul Richard of the Lion Heart was not his superior, and he had a personal presence which indicated the commanding will and energies of the spirit within. "Gen. Lewis," says Stuart in his Historical Memoir, "was upwards of six feet high, of uncommon strength and agility, and his form of the most exact symmetry. He had a stern and invincible countenance, and was of a reserved and distant deportment, which rendered his presence more awful than engaging. He was a commissioner with Dr. Thomas Walker, to hold a treaty, on behalf of the Colony of Virginia, with the six nations of Indians, together with the commissioners of Pennsylvania, New York, and other Eastern provinces, held at Fort Stanwix, in the province of New York, in the year 1768. It was then remarked by the Governor of New York, that 'the earth seemed to tremble under him as he walked along.'"

In Braddock's war, Gen. Lewis was in a company in which were all his brothers, the eldest being the captain. This corps, with some other of the Virginia troops, led the advance, and were first attacked by the enemy. Severed from the rest of the army, they cut their way through the enemy to their companions, with the loss of many men. He served as Major at Fort Duquesne, where he acquired the highest reputation for prudence and courage. It was, however, as commander-in-chief of the Virginia troops, at the battle of Point Pleasant, that he achieved his chief reputation. The Indian army was composed of warriors from the different nations north of the Ohio, and composed the flower of the Shawnee, Delaware, Mingo, Wyandot, and Cayuga tribes, led on by the famous Red Hawk, a Delaware chief; Suppethous, a Mingo; Ellipisico, a Shawnee, and son to Cornstalk; Chiawee, a Wyandot; and Logan, a Cayuga; and, at the head of the whole, Cornstalk, king of the Northern Confederacy, and consummate warrior who ever lived upon this continent. His plan of battle was admirable, and it was executed with a ferocious courage and perseverance almost unparalleled in Indian warfare. The battle lasted from sunrise till sunset, but was at last decided by a brilliant military manoeuvre of the Commanding General, which resulted in driving the Indians across the Ohio. The chivalrous Col. Charles Lewis fell at the first onset of the battle, and about one-fifth of the entire number

of Virginia troops was killed and wounded. "This battle," says Col. Stuart in his historical memoir, "was, in fact, the beginning of the revolutionary war, that obtained for our country the liberty and independence enjoyed by the United States—and a good presage of future success; for it is well-known that the Indians were influenced by the British to commence the war, to terrify and confound the people, before they commenced hostilities themselves the following year, at Lexington. It was thought by British politicians, that to excite an 'Indian war,' would prevent a combination of the colonies for opposing parliamentary measures to tax the Americans." Among the gentlemen of high reputation in private life, who were officers in this memorable battle, were Gen. Isaac Shelby, the first Governor of Kentucky, and afterwards Secretary of War; Gen. William Campbell, and Col. John Campbell, heroes of King's Mountain and Long Island; Gen. Evan Shelby, afterwards a favorite citizen of Tennessee; Col. William Fleming, an active Governor of Virginia during the Revolutionary war; Gen. Andrew Moore, of Rockbridge, afterwards U. S. Senator from Virginia; Col. John Stewart, of Greenbrier; Gen. Tate, of Washington; Col. Wm. McKeith, of Lincoln county, Kentucky; Col. John Steele, afterwards Governor of Mississippi Territory; Col. Charles Cameron, of Bath; Gen. Bazeale Wells, of Ohio, and Gen. George Matthews, a distinguished officer of the Revolution, Governor of Georgia and U. S. Senator from that State.

Gen. Lewis commanded the Virginia troops when Lord Dunmore was driven from Gwynn's Island, in 1776, and announced his orders for attacking the enemy by putting a match to the first gun, an eighteen pounder, himself. He died, in Bedford county, in 1780.

Such is a brief sketch of the career of one of the most illustrious of Virginia's great men. Mr. Rogers is said to have entered upon the statue of Lewis *en amore*, and to have achieved a brilliant success. Having procured an admirable photograph of a venerable descendant of John Lewis, still living—Gen. Samuel H. Lewis, of Rockingham, between whom and Gen. Andrew H. Lewis, there is said to be a striking family resemblance—the likeness of the Mountain Chieftain will be faithfully preserved in a work of art, which, if all we learn of it be true, will be worthy of its subject, and will place the name of Rogers in the front rank of the sculptors of America.

LOUISVILLE CHALLENGE CUP.—R. A. Alexander, Esq., of Woodford county, Kentucky, has drawn up the following stake, which is likely to prove the most interesting one ever proposed in the United States. We take great pleasure in submitting it to the attention of breeders and turfmen:

A piece of plate of the value of \$1,000, to be bought by public subscription, which, when purchased, shall be delivered to the Treasurer of the Woodbury Association, by him to be kept till run for by horses, mares and geldings carrying weight for age according to the rules of the Association, a race of a single dash of four miles, under the following conditions:

The race for the cup shall be like a stake race, to be run on the Saturday previous to the regular Autumn meeting, \$500 entrance. Each person desirous of contending for it shall make a sealed entry on Wednesday of the regular Spring meeting on the Woodburn Course previous to the Autumn meeting at which he proposes to run, stating the name, age, color and pedigree of the horse, mare or gelding proposed to run, in which shall be enclosed the forfeit money, \$250. The challenge to be accepted by notice to the Secretary by the following Saturday, or the cup to be delivered up to the Secretary.

The entries, forfeits and cup, together with such money as the Club shall add, are to be handed to the winner of the race by the Treasurer, on the order of the President of the Club, the said winner giving bonds with approved security, to the amount of \$1,500, that he will return said cup to the Treasurer of the Club on the Saturday previous to the first regular Autumn meeting after he shall have been challenged for it, when he, or any one else, may again run for it, having challenged, or accepted the challenge, as above directed.

Should any one desire to do so he may challenge with, or accept the challenge with, any number of horses, by inclosing forfeits as in a stake race.

Any one person winning the cup three years in succession, or holding it during that time without having been won from him, shall become the absolute owner of the said challenge cup.

A number of permanent stakes of this description would add very much to the interest of our racing, and we therefore trust that the above will become a fixed fact.

(N. Y. Spirit of the Times.)

IT is what Noble, the editor of the Paducah Herald, a Democratic paper, says of the Hopkinsville Press, another paper of the same politics:

"We repudiate it as a Democratic paper, as we know that the mass of the Democratic party of Christian county repudiate it. It does not reflect their views, nor the views of any portion of the Democratic party of Kentucky except a little clique of bogus Democrats about Hopkinsville who control and manage it, and who shape its course with a view to office in the future."

We know that the old time Democracy of Christian county do not endorse the freesoil position of the Press. Col. Morris, Maj. Poindexter, Dr. Quarles, Col. Moore, Squire McKinzie, Col. Wallace, Hiram Steele, John Cowardin, Dr. Whitlock, Dr. Sharp, John Clark, Rice Dulin, Philip Hamby, Col. Owen, Chiles Barker, Maj. John Stites, the Brashears, the Leavells, the Browns, and other leading Democrats of Christian county, cannot endorse the miserable free-soil which the Press is teaching under the guise of 'popular sovereignty' and 'non-intervention.' It is a reproach to the Democracy of that county, and a disgrace to the party to which it pretends to belong. We have long since ceased to exchange with it, as we despise it too much to read it."

QUICK ON THE TRIGGER.—You will please observe, said old school teacher Lamwell, as he led us through his school the other day, that the boys are required to observe the utmost attention to quietness as well as discipline."

We had at this moment arrived in front of several boys standing around a water bucket, and one had just charged his mouth with the contents of the cup, while the old gentleman was stooping over to recover his pen from the floor, when another passing along behind, snapped his fingers quickly under the drinker's ear, which caused him suddenly to eject the contents of his mouth over the pedagogue's bald pate. Standing upright, with his face and hair dripping, he shouted aloud:

"Who did that?"

The party unanimously cried out, "Jim Gunn, sir."

"James Gunn, what did you do that for?"

Jim, appalled at the mischief he had done, muttered that it was not his fault—that Tom Owen snapped him.

This changed the direction of old Lamwell's wrath, and shaking his cane repeatedly over Owen's head, he asked, "Did you snap Gunn?"

The culprit, trembling with fear, muttered, "Yes, sir, I snapped Gunn, but didn't know that he was loaded!"

A wag in New York, seeing a man driving a cart into a card, through the letter *te*, in the word "Boston," printed it, seized the latter and exclaimed: "Why, what are you about? Don't you know that laying tax on tea in Boston once raised thundering muss there?"

The man who tried to sweeten his tea with one of his wife's smiles, has "fallen back" on sugar.

From the New York Weekly Times.
Another Japanese Letter

BRUGHT TO LIGHT BY A FORTUNATE MISTAKE.

Prince Mooragake writes again to the emperor's armor bearer and discourses on politics—Mooragake is puzzled to understand the institutions of this country—on the whole he thinks that they do things better in Jeddoo.

For the possession of this letter we are indebted to a mistake which occurred at the Washington Post-office. In making up the foreign mails, this letter, by an inadvertence of the distributor was sent to Virginia instead of to Japan. As there was something very mysterious about the exterior of the document, it was forwarded by the Richmond Post master to Gov. Wise. Gov. Wise could not read the letter, but with that astuteness for which he is so justly celebrated, he instantly divined that anything beyond his comprehension must be well worth knowing and of importance to the State. A special session of the Legislature was immediately ordered and this document was laid before the body. The Speaker of the Assembly, who had lately been carrying on a correspondence with the Tribune as to the best and swiftest way of dissolving the Union, after a careful examination of the handwriting, declared it to be that of Horace Greeley. Gov. Wise at once surmised that there was an Ethiopian in the woodpile, and that this letter had something to do with another invasion of that State which he has sworn to protect, and will die to defend. But as no one was able to decipher the cabalistic characters, the document was forwarded to the foreman of the *Times* establishment; it being well known throughout the country that this gentleman, from a long experience in the Tribune office, can read Greeley's manuscript quite fluently. Our foreman, however, after a careful examination of the writing, decided that it was too bad even for Greeley, or that, if emanating from him, it could only have been written during the excitement of the Chicago Convention. From a casual word here and there, he inferred that the latter was the case, and that the mysterious document contained a detail of the way in which he defeated Seward. But Perry, who happened just then to come into the composing rooms to sell a box of his Japan blacking, instantly set the matter at rest by declaring that it was simply a letter from Prince Mooragake to his cousin, the armor-bearer. And to abolish this pleasant system, for which they are sometimes called Abolitionists; but the Democrats will not bow, and threaten to go back to Ireland, in which event there will be no one left in the country to "vote," or to act as Congress men and Com-mon-Coun cil men which would be a great pity. Gen. Scott-Kami says it is only a little difference as to the comparative merits of wool and cotton, and that if the man of rails is made Tycoon he will settle it by sending the Democrats to South-carolina, while the Republi-cans will be exiled to Rhode-Island, where they will soon die. And then the country will have peace, and the new Tycoon will have nothing to do but split rails and sing *Namou Amadi!*

This people have also a Mikado; his name is Beecher, and his throne is called a pulpit. The Mikado is much honored because of his skill with a Sharp's rifle. They have built him a large prayer-mill in Brooklyn, and thousands go there to worship at his feet. When the Mikado has made a prayer the people have a singular custom of coughing and blowing their noses which, I am told, signifies assent to what the Mikado has said, and is equivalent to our *Namou Amadi!*

Next to the Mikado in rank is a man of wonderful "muscle," called Henee; he is not now in the country, having been invited to the Court of the Queen of England, that he may smile at the birth of the "next heir." Gen. Scott-Kami says there is one "due," but Mooragake under-stands not. If a terrible filibuster, whose name is Greeley, who is represented as riding upon a black horse, and who lately slew the great Kami of the Republi-cans in a single combat at Chicago, should also kill Henee-est Abe, Henee will be made Tycoon, and a She-nan will reign Queen.

It were not well, oh, son of Frum, to speak at greater length of the institutions of this people. They are easily moved to anger, and already have they put our souls to torture. Simme Bu-zeno-Kami, for treading upon the toe of the Tycoon, was obliged to stand bareheaded in the sun while the chief of torturers, called Spec-al Ar-tist, distorted his features upon paper. And now they threaten to deliver us up to the Com-mon-Coun cil men of New York, whose faces are unwashed, and whose beards smell of tobacco. May Niu Rai preserve his servants in this strange land! Give my love unto the maidens of Nippon; say that my heart is with them, and the rest of my anatomy will soon follow. As for me, they may the skies drop their dews upon thee, and the love of Niu Rai deck thy temples with precious pearls.

MOORAGAKE AWAZI.

CITY OF WASHING-TON, 23rd day of the 5th month.

P. S.—Embrace the little Moonskis for me. M. A.

As my father used to say (observes the *Season Ticket*), as to women, you must study their nature. When he lived at Sheffield, and his establishment was small, he never rang the bell for the maid, but, when he wanted her, always went out into the street to call her; he said women were sure to be found looking out of the window. In like manner he always hired the prettiest girls he could find; they waited for men to run after them, but the ugly ones always wasted their time running after the men; one staid at home and the other didn't.

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FRANKFORT.
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FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1860.

For President,
JOHN BELL,
OF TENNESSEE.
For Vice President,
EDWD EVERETT,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Bell and Everett.

The Selma (Ala.) *Reporter* closes a well conceived and better expressed editorial on the nomination of the Constitutional Union party as follows: "The country has for some years past, we think, been passing through one of those ordeals that shake it from centre to circumference, but from which it has on every occasion thus far emerged with renewed vigor, with renewed prosperity, with increasing power and grandeur, shaking off the shackles that had fastened themselves upon it, bounding again like a young giant into the arena, and taking again its eagle flight onward, and upward toward the sun, in nothing damaged by the evils that had afflicted it. This ordeal has been the slavery agitation. It had seemed to increase in rancor and extent until the whole land had been involved in it, and many a good man had begun to think that the end was indeed drawing nigh. Last fall, it received a new, and almost satanic impetus. The winds seemed to be loose, and the winds of discord flapped their hateful wings and uttered their vulture screams. They hasten to the prey—the unclean birds. But the prey was not to be found. The faith of Washington was again vindicated. The evil culminated. People paused to ask of each other what was before them; and pausing, they saw that it was necessary to retrace their steps. A reaction began, and a reaction has since been going on. Nevertheless it seemed not easy to discover in what definite way peace, harmony and good feeling were to be restored, to such a fury had angry passions been lashed up. A Presidential campaign was approaching, and a geographical contest seemed imminent. This was deemed an evil of frightful import. It was that which Washington solemnly warned his countrymen against. What had for years been a great national party had been rent with feuds. Its representatives went into convention, the storm passed over it, and it lay in ruins. The geographical breach then began to widen. A sectional party at the North was ready to take advantage of the schism, and inaugurate a sectional triumph. Suddenly a bow of promise was seen spanning the entire horizon. Relief had come, and to-day the country breathes freely. As usual, in the history of this country, when the danger appeared greater, success came. A National standard has been set up, and East, West, North, and South, patriotic hearts rally confidently around it. We feel that a gulf has been bridged, and the geographical line extinguished. Never, since the days of Washington, were two names presented to the country more truly national, more truly meritorious, more truly constitutional, and more truly conservative than those of John Bell and Edward Everett."

RATIFICATION MEETING IN CONNECTICUT.—A meeting for the ratification of the Union nominations made at Baltimore, was held at New Haven on Wednesday, June 6th. John R. Robertson of New Haven, was chosen President. The first speaker was Austin Baldwin, of Midtown, who declared that the Baltimore Convention had presented the two brightest names of the country for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. He concluded by introducing Major Henry, of Tennessee, who, in the course of his speech, described the sectional character of the Republican party, and pictured the tremendous ruin that must surely follow the election of its candidates. He showed the mutual dependence of the North and South. The Constitutional Union party, he said, bears the olive branch—the signal and the token of the peace that will follow the success of its candidates.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we most heartily approve and ratify the nominations made by the Constitutional Union party at Baltimore, of John Bell of Tennessee, for President, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, for Vice President, and that we pledge them our earnest support in the coming Presidential campaign.

Resolved, That the statement of principles as adopted at Baltimore we hereby reaffirm, believing them to be a good enough platform for us.

WHAT RASCALITY.—A few days since Forney testified before the Covode Committee that he had been offered the consulate to Liverpool or the mission to Russia or Prussia, if he would acquire in the policy of the administration, which offers he declined. Wendell also testified before the same committee that he carried \$10,000 in his pocket for weeks to present to Col. Forney, and, if necessary, was authorized to increase it to \$20,000 or \$25,000, if he would accept the Liverpool consulate or the mission to one of the great powers of Europe. Was there ever such unmitigated rascality heard of before? "Oh shame, where is thy blush?"

BELL AND EVERETT TICKET.—The New York Herald after remarking that "the Republican papers sing the same tune 'honest Abe,' 'honest Abe,' 'honest Abe,' continuously, as if Abe was the only honest man in the Union," says: "Mr. Bell is equally as honest and ten times as capable. Why do we not hear anything about 'honest John Bell?' Is old Abe to monopolize all the credit for integrity that the political world has to bestow? Mr. Bell, through an extended public career, occupying the highest positions, has always kept his record bright and clear. Perhaps this circumstance will be more clearly developed as the canvass goes on."

HON. BAILEY PEYTON.—Hon. Bailey Peyton, of Tennessee, who spoke at a ratification meeting a few days ago, said that the corruption of those in power at Washington is so great that "the man in the moon has to hold his nose as he passes over that city."

AN EXTRA SESSION.—An extra session of the Massachusetts Legislature has endorsed the recent speech of Mr. Sumner, after a warm debate, by a vote of 86 to 44 nays.

The following article, taken from the *National Intelligencer*, we hope will receive the particular attention of all our readers. It will be seen that we are to have the hearty and effective co-operation, in the present canvass, of the veteran editors of that paper—a paper which has at all times maintained a character for political honesty and conservatism second to none in the country. In the language of a contemporary, "their effective artillery is already being furnished for the contest, and we shall calculate upon many a telling broadside upon the enemy's craft before November."

Our readers will find in another part of to-day's *Intelligencer* a letter from the Hon. John Bell, addressed to the President of the Constitutional Union Convention lately assembled in the city of Baltimore, and formally announcing his acceptance of the nomination conferred upon him by that body.

Called, a few days ago, to congratulate our political friends upon the eloquent and patriotic terms in which Mr. Everett had yielded, his assent to the call made upon him by the representatives of the Constitutional Union party, we can point with fresh satisfaction to the language, at once modest and appropriate, in which Mr. Bell accepts the honorable position awarded him by the Baltimore Convention.

The work of that Convention is now complete, and it only remains for the patrons and supporters of the Constitutional Union movement throughout the country to promote by all honorable efforts the good cause which finds such worthy embodiment in the illustrious names of the eminent statesmen selected to be its standard bearers.

Having already stated some of the grounds on which we shall give to this cause and its candidates our hearty and unhesitating support, we have only to add, for the present, that we shall take an early occasion to define with more particularity the nature of its claims upon the confidence of our countrymen, as in the approaching canvass we shall doubtless find frequent occasion to enforce them. When the present chaotic state of the political elements shall have assumed a definite form in the several programmes announced by each and all of the parties competing for the supremacy, it will be easy to institute a comparison between their respective pretensions to the support of the people. And we therefore propose at an early day, in such a review of "Parties and their Principles," to subject the avowed motives, policy, and objects of each to a candid analysis, assured as we are that the cause which we advocate has nothing to fear, but much to hope from any appeal addressed to the impartial judgment of the people.

Mr. R. A. ALEXANDER'S annual cattle sale took place on Wednesday, the 13th instant.—There was a pretty fair attendance of buyers and others, but we understand that the crowd was not as large as it has been at some of his other sales. There were several gentlemen from Missouri, Alabama, New York, Ohio, Indiana, and Connecticut, who made purchases of stock. The prices paid, we think, were rather higher than last year; some of the cattle, we thought, were well sold, while others were low. Twenty bulls were sold for \$3,165, the prices varying from \$35 to \$360. Eighteen cows and heifers sold for \$2,747.50, at prices from \$70 to \$295. Fifteen Southdown sheep—nine bucks and six ewes—all yearlings, sold for \$555, at prices varying from \$26 to \$71.

The whole amount of the sale was \$6,497.50—not as large a sum as some of his former sales, and there were not as many animals sold.

A railroad accident of a very serious nature happened near this city on Wednesday evening. As the freight train for Lexington was passing through the farm of Gen. A. W. DUDLEY, about two miles from town, the locomotive boiler exploded, rendering the locomotive and tender and several of the cars a complete wreck; and the locomotive was precipitated down an embankment, and the engineer, (Mr. WALKER CHAMBERS,) was thrown a considerable distance, and we fear, fatally injured. Mr. VACARO, the fireman, was blown some one or two hundred feet, fearfully mangled, and instantly killed. No one else was hurt, but the track was considerably torn up, and the train from Lexington was prevented from coming on by the broken cars and torn up track.

Mr. Chambers, the engineer, is still living, though he is in a very precarious condition, being badly scalded and otherwise much injured, but we understand that there is a bare possibility of his recovery.

SILVER WARE FOR PREMIUMS.—We understand that the contract for furnishing the silver ware for the premiums of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society has been awarded to Mr. John B. AIKEN, of Danville, Ky. We make this an announcement with great pleasure as we are satisfied the Society, and the recipients of the premiums will be well pleased with Mr. Aiken's work. He furnished the silver ware for the Society last year, and it was a subject of general remark that the premiums were heavier and finer, for the same price, than any given before; and Dr. Peter, one of the best chemists in the State, certified that the quality of the silver was equal in purity to the standard of American coin. We hope friend Aiken may be successful in getting many other contracts for the premiums of the Agricultural societies throughout the State.

COLUMBUS AND HIS CREW.—Persons desirous of subscribing for this beautiful engraving, designed by Rubens, one of the most celebrated artists that ever lived, can do so by calling on our little young friend THOMAS M. DAVENPORT, at KEENON & CRUTCHER'S. The size of the engraving is 22 by 29 inches; price \$15, and fifteen cents to pay postage and for a roller. Persons subscribing for this engraving will be entitled to the wonderful discovery that it is caused by "Infiltration into, and thickening of the interlobular tissue, and exudation into the bronchial vessels and air cells."

It is astonishing what a difference a little learning makes!

QUEEN VICTORIA'S ORDER.—Queen Victoria has conferred the Order of Knighthood upon Francis H. SALTUS, Esq., of Philadelphia, in consideration of important improvements in artillery. Mr. Saltus is the first American thus distinguished.

A FOOLISH ORDER.—Postmaster Peck, of Brooklyn, New York, is stated to have issued an order requiring those employed in the office to dispense with wearing the moustache.

WE LEARN WITH DEEP REGRET.—Mrs. Odell, wife of Joseph Odell, Esq., editor of the Richmond *Messenger*, died at Richmond, Ky., on Sunday morning from injuries received, about three weeks ago, by her clothing catching on fire.—We deeply sympathize with Mr. Odell, in this, his saddest of all afflictions.

THE SECEDEERS CONVENTION.—The Secedeers Convention which met in Richmond, Va., on Tuesday last, has adjourned until the 21st inst.

A BOY EIGHT YEARS OLD.—A boy eight years old was lately sent to the Wisconsin State Prison.

Secedeers Convention.
Second Day's Proceedings.

RICHMOND, June 12.
The proceedings of the Convention were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Duncan. Mr. Calhoun of S. C., son of John C. Calhoun, from Committee on Permanent Organization, made the following report, which was adopted: For President, John Erwin, of Ala.; with one Vice President and Secretary from each State, with the exception of New York.

The temporary Chairman then retired, after making a brief but eloquent speech, concluding with the hope that the result of their deliberations might be such as to preserve the Constitution inviolate.

Mr. Erwin was conducted to the chair, when he delivered an address to the Convention, explaining the position of the South, whose duty, he said, is to protect its own rights, to firmly and proudly march on, demanding that the Constitution shall be preserved. He would say nothing in favor of, or against going to Baltimore; but whatever is done we must strangle this serpent, squat sovereign. He denied the imputation that their purpose was disunion. The Northern Democrats have gone in pursuit of a false god that the South cannot worship, and we must endeavor to bring them back to the true faith. He earnestly hoped that their deliberations here would result not only in securing our own rights but the welfare of the whole country.

Mr. Middleton, of S. C., Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, desired to be discharged from the further consideration of the National Hall delegates. He said they had in formed the Committee that they did not come here as delegates, but as commissioners from New York to consult with us in a fraternal fellowship.

The Committee was discharged from further duty in reference thereto, and the New York commissioners were invited to seats on the floor, but not as delegates.

A motion was made to appoint a Committee on Business.

Mr. Hatch of N. C., offered as a substitute the following resolution:

Resolved, That the delegates to this Convention having been appointed on the basis of the majority platform adopted at Charleston, we deem it unnecessary to take any further action in relation to a platform at the present time.

Resolved, That when this convention adjourns, it adjourn to meet in Richmond, on the 25th of June, unless the President should deem it necessary to call the Convention sooner.

Mr. Davidson, of Alabama, moved that after the word "Charleston" there be inserted the words "which we advocate has nothing to fear, but much to hope from any appeal addressed to the impartial judgment of the people."

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL.—The United States Hotel in Louisville, is now kept by Messrs. HALL & HARRIS. Their names are a sufficient guarantee of the excellence of the house.

DANIEL CLARK.—Daniel Clark was re-elected to the United States Senate, from the State of New Hampshire, on Wednesday last.

THE VICTORY.—The victory is not always to the *strong*, as the boy said when he killed a polecat with a brick bat.

COURT OF APPEALS.
WEDNESDAY, June 13, 1860.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Cummins v Ballard, Rockcastle; affirmed. Arvine v Embry, Madison; affirmed. Patton v Anderson et al, Mason; affirmed. Buchanan v Curley, Rockcastle; affirmed. Gray v McClanahan's adm'r, Jefferson; affirmed. Myers v Stevens, Rockcastle; affirmed. Combs & Gower v Rauson's ex'r, Kenton; affirmed. Boone et ux v Tribble et al, Bath; reversed. ORDERS.

R. T. Petree, Esq., of Hopkinsville, admitted attorney in this court.

Patrick O'Ruddy, from Ireland—oath of intention.

Threlkeld v Middleton et al, Shelby; response to rule filed.

Reid v Weaver et al, Laurel; plea and affidavit filed.

Thompson v Artesburn, Fayette; motion to affirm.

Baum v Com't, Montgomery; petition for re-hearing filed.

Perkins et al v Proctor et al, Rockcastle; Broadhurst v Joplin et al, Rockcastle; Reid v Stewart et al, Laurel; Evans v L. Sweeney et al, Rockcastle; Treadway, by Geo. W. Woodcock, Clay; Coleman v Walker, Anderson; Welch & Nichols v Grundy, Mercer; were submitted on briefs.

Newcum v Carson et al, Rockcastle; continued.

Stigall v Wilkerson, Lincoln; argument concluded by Allen A. Burton for appellant.

THE GOLD REGION OF VIRGINIA.—to be decided among 10,000 subscribers, on the 19th of September, 1860. Subscriptions only ten dollars each; one half down, the rest on delivery of the *Deed*. Every subscriber will get a Building lot or a Farm, ranging in value from \$100 to \$1,000, and a house to live in, so cheap as to induce settlement, a sufficient number being reserved for the apparel low price now asked.

A man's word is his bond, and for the faithful performance of contracts and promises.

MORE AGENTS.—More Agents are wanted to obtain subscribers, to whom the most liberal inducements will be given. Some Agents write that they are making \$300 per month, and full particular, subscription agencies, &c., apply to E. BAUDER, Louisville, Ky., June 1, 1860-2m.

COURT OF APPEALS.
WEDNESDAY, June 13, 1860.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Save your Horses.

"We take great pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensable article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men have used it for severe Burns, Bruises, Sores, Sulf Joints and Rheumatic Pains, and all say it acts like magic. We use no other Liniment.

J. W. HEWITT, Forman for American, Hardens and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express."

GENTLEMEN:—I had a negro man worth \$1,000 who took cold from a bad hurt, and was useless for over one year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mustang Liniment. It has perfectly cured him, and I can now take the above price for him.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES DORRANCE, Every Planter, Teamster and Family should have this invaluable article. Sold by all respectable dealers everywhere.

BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York.

A CARD.

The subscriber, a practical Chemist and Manufacturer of Chemical Preparations, French Cosmetics, Fine Perfumes, &c., for the past seventeen years, now offers (free of charge) to all who desire it, the recipe and directions for making a simple *Vegetable Balm*, that will, in two to eight days, remove Pimples, Blotches, Tum, Freckles, Sallowness, and all impurities and roughness of the Skin, leaving the same as Nature intended it should be—*soft, clear, smooth and beautiful*. This is no humbug or catchpenny affair, and those who think it such, will please not notice the advertisement. Those desiring the Recipe, with full instructions, directions, and advice, will please call on or address (with return postage) JAS. T. MARSHALL, Practical Chemist, No. 32 City Buildings, June 11, 1860-3m. New York.

MRS. WINSLOW.

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents SMOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by gently and easily rotting all bad matter with out ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate the Bowels. Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and Benefit and Health to your Infants.

We have just put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth, of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—*never has it fail'd in a single instance to effect a cure*, when used in the most difficult cases. We have no equal in the world in our knowledge of its magical effects and medicinal virtues. We speak in confidence, and do not now consider it necessary to give any information by any one who uses it.

On the contrary, all are delighted with its up ratios, and speak in terms of the highest commendation of its effects and medicinal virtues. We speak in confidence, and do not now consider it necessary to give any information by any one who uses it.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS.

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic, and overcomes Colic and Griping in Children, and other complaints, and in short, is a perfect remedy and a complete cure for all the above mentioned complaints.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS.

Liberia Fall Expedition from Kentucky.

On the 25th of October, 1860, emigrants going to Liberia from Kentucky will leave the State to embark on the vessel to sail from Baltimore on the 1st of November, for Liberia. Applications for passage will be made to the subscriber, directed to Frankfort, Ky. The passage and six months support in Liberia will be paid out of the State appropriation for all of the free blacks living in Kentucky who go in the expedition.

ALEX. M. COWAN, Agent Kentucky State Colonization Society.

PP—Papers in the State will confer a favor by publishing this notice.

ROOMS FOR RENT.

Having determined not to sell the Mansion House property for the present, I desire to rent the Room's in the first story of the building. They will be rented on very reasonable terms by the month.

Application can be made to A. W. BROWN, at the Commonwealth Office, or to T. S. PAUL.

Frankfort, May 31, 1860. A. G. HODGES.

For the Office of Sheriff.

PP—We are authorized to announce HARRY L. TODD as a candidate for Sheriff of Franklin county, at the August election, 1-60.

For County Attorney.

PP—We are authorized to announce WILLIAM H. SKED as a candidate for County Attorney, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of James Monroe. The election to take place on the 1st Monday in August, April 27, 1860-10a.

For County Attorney.

PP—We are authorized to announce HARRY L. TODD as a candidate for Sheriff of Franklin county, at the August election, 1-60.

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For County Attorney.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

The proprietors and manufacturers of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS can appeal with perfect confidence to physicians and citizens generally of the United States, because the article has attained a reputation heretofore unknown. A few facts upon this point will speak more powerfully than volumes of bare assertion or blazing profanity. The consumption of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for the last year amounted to over a half-million bottles, and from its manifest steady increase in times past, it is evident that during the coming year the consumption will reach near one million bottles. This immense amount could never have been sold but for the rare medicinal properties contained in the preparation, and the sanction of the most prominent physicians in those sections of the country where the article is best known, who not only recommend the Bitters to their patients, but are ready at all times to give testimonial to its efficacy in all cases of stomachic derangements and the diseases resulting therefrom.

This is not a temporary popularity, obtained by extraordinary efforts in the way of trumpeting the qualities of the Bitters, but a solid estimation of an invaluable medicine, which is destined to be enduring as time itself.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have proved a Godsend to regions where fever and ague and various other bilious complaints have counted their victims by hundreds. To be able to state confidently that the "Bitters" are a certain cure for the Dyspepsia and like diseases, is to the proprietors a source of unalloyed pleasure. It removes all morbid matter from the stomach, purifies the blood, and imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving it that tone and energy indispensable for the restoration of health. It operates upon the stomach, liver, and other digestive organs, mildly but powerfully, and soon restores them to a condition essential to the healthy discharge of the functions of nature.

Older persons may use the Bitters daily as per directions on the bottle, and they will find in it a stimulant peculiarly adapted to comfort declining years, as it is pleasant to the palate, invigorating to the bowels, excellent as a tonic, and rejuvenating generally. We have the evidence of thousands of aged men and women who have experienced the benefit of using this preparation while suffering from stomach derangements and general debility; acting under the advice of physicians, they have abandoned all deleterious drugs and fairly tested the merits of this article. A few words to the gentler sex. There are certain periods when their cares are so harassing that many of them sink under the trial. The relation of mother and child is so absorbingly tender, that the mother, especially if she is young, is apt to forget her own health in her extreme anxiety for her infant. Should the period of maternity arrive during the summer season, the wear of body and mind is generally aggravated. Here, then, is a necessity for stimulant to recuperate the energies of the system, and enable the mother to bear up under her exhausting trials and responsibilities. Nursing mothers generally prefer the Bitters to all other invigorators that receive the endorsement of physicians, because it is agreeable to the taste as well as certain to give a permanent increase of bodily strength.

All those persons, to whom we have particularly referred above, to wit: sufferers from fever and ague, caused by malaria, diarrhea, dysentery, indigestion, loss of appetite, and all diseases or derangements of the stomach, superannuated invalids, persons of sedentary occupation, and nursing mothers, will consult their own physical welfare by giving to Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters a trial.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

As Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, South America, and Germany.

For sale by all Druggists in FRANKFORT. December 9, 1859-ly.

The Maynard Rifle and Shot-Gun.

PATENTED BY EDWARD MAYNARD, of Washington, D. C.

THE undersigned are the sole agents in Kentucky for the above celebrated arms.

The barrels are from 30 to 32 inches in length, and are breach-loading. The rifle barrels may be disengaged from the stocks, and ten cartridges may be loaded at a time. When changed, the gun may be fired with the self-primer or a cap may be used. It can be loaded and discharged with certainty of aim ten times a minute. At 1,300, 700, and 500 yards upon experiment, the gun was found accurate to a surprising degree.

The stock and rifle barrel weigh six pounds, and may be put up in a small case.

We have now on hand a supply of these guns, viz.: No. 1 Military finish, 30 to 26 inch barrel. Rifles only (or 1000 yards). 30 to 26 inch calibre, primers, shells, cartridges, &c., to accompany.

No. 2. Sporting finish, 30 to 26 inch barrel, rifle only (or rifle and shot). 30 to 25-100 inch calibre, primers, moulds, cartridges, &c., to accompany.

A printed direction for using the gun, with a complete description of its parts, is sent with each gun, and is sent with each one sold. We have the gun complete in case.

THOMAS & ANDERSON,
Hardware Dealers, 515 West Main Street,
Louisville, Kentucky.

May 25, 1860-wt-ch. Louisville Journal.

CALL AT W. H. KEENE'S & CO'S. FOR CHOICE GROCERIES, PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, BRANDY OR CHAMPAGNE.

December 7, 1859.

GEORGE W. POHLMAN,
MILITARY FURNISHER,
102 Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CLOTHES FOR MEN, SWORDS, SASHES, ETC.
ALSO FURNITURE, all descriptions of Caps, Plumes,
Gold Lace, &c., &c.

Flags and Banners made to Order.
JL Send your orders to
April 9, 1860-3m. GEORGE W. POHLMAN.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN
WANTING SOMETHING EXTRA IN THE WAY
OF a

Handsome Cloth Cap or Dress Hat,
will do well to call and see those at
SAM. H. POHLMAN,
Hat and Bookstore, St. Clair Street.
Sept. 23, 1859-1f. JL Yeoman copy.

H. SAMUEL,
CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT,
Rooms under Commonwealth Office.

If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved, or your
Head Shampooed, go to
Feb. 8, 1860. H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

FOR RENT.
THE two Storo Rooms under the Metropolitan Hall.
Dec. 14, 1859-4f. ORLANDO BROWN.

WANTED TO HIRE.
FOR the balance of the year a NEGRO GIRL, 15 or 16
years old, for a house servant.
March 1, 1860-4f. R. M. ALDRIDGE.

Artesian Well Water.
SUPPLY always on hand at
Feb. 8, 1860. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

W. A. GAINES, DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES, CIGARS AND TOBACCO, HARDWARE, CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c. &c.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO THE
Commission and Forwarding Business.

WILL ship crops of Wheat, Corn or Barley to Louis-
ville or Cincinnati for a commission of three cents
per bushel. A reasonable per centage will be charged
for storage, drayage, &c., on Goods shipped to my care

I am also Agent at this place for three reliable INSURANCE COMPANIES—the Quaker City, the Valley of
Virginia, and the City Fire—where we have many
of the best agents appointed by law, to the satisfaction
of the State Auditor. Persons wishing their property
insured can have it done in either of these offices
on reasonable terms.

I have in a store a good assortment of Coal Oil Lamps,
Ash Trays, Coal, Oil, at \$1.00 per gallon.

Persons who have never had the Lamp are invited to
call and get one on trial. Lamp to be returned if we do
not like it. The following articles comprise a portion
of my stock:

Zinc Chamber Sets,
Copper Chamber Pans,
White Lead,
Linseed Oil,
Turpentine,
Lard Oil,
Bacon Fat,
All sizes,
Flour and Meal,
Cotton Batting,
Sawdust, all numbers,
Wax Candles,
Clothes Baskets,
Shovels and Tong,
Spoon Baskets and
Hoes,
Rakes and Pitchforks,
Horse Fowers & Thrashers,
One and Two-horse Plows,
Tea Kettles,
Saw Kettles,
Bath Kettles,
Loving's Crushed Sugar,
Loving's Gran'd Sugar,
Coffee Mills,
French China Cup and Saucers,
French China Plates, plain, white and gilt;
French China Chamber Sets;

Gilt and Plain White Tea Sets, 44 pieces;
Chinese Porcelain, Knobsticks;

Molasses Cans and Syrup Bottles;

Glass Tumblers, all sizes and prices;

Preserve Stands; Fruity Bowls;

Wash Bowls and Pitchers;

French China Chamber Sets;

Spoon Holders; Tea Trays, all sizes;

Spice Boxes; Dead or Cash Boxes; Glass Lanterns;

Foot Tubs; Black Tea Pots;

Bachelor's Golden Syrup;

Preserve Stands; Fruity Bowls;

French China Chamber Sets;

Gilt and Plain White Tea Sets, 44 pieces;

Chinese Porcelain, Knobsticks;

Molasses Cans and Syrup Bottles;

Glass Tumblers, all sizes and prices;

Preserve Stands; Fruity Bowls;

Wash Bowls and Pitchers;

French China Chamber Sets;

Spoon Holders; Tea Trays, all sizes;

Spice Boxes; Dead or Cash Boxes; Glass Lanterns;

Foot Tubs; Black Tea Pots;

Bachelor's Golden Syrup;

Preserve Stands; Fruity Bowls;

French China Chamber Sets;

Gilt and Plain White Tea Sets, 44 pieces;

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